



County Council of York,
East Riding.

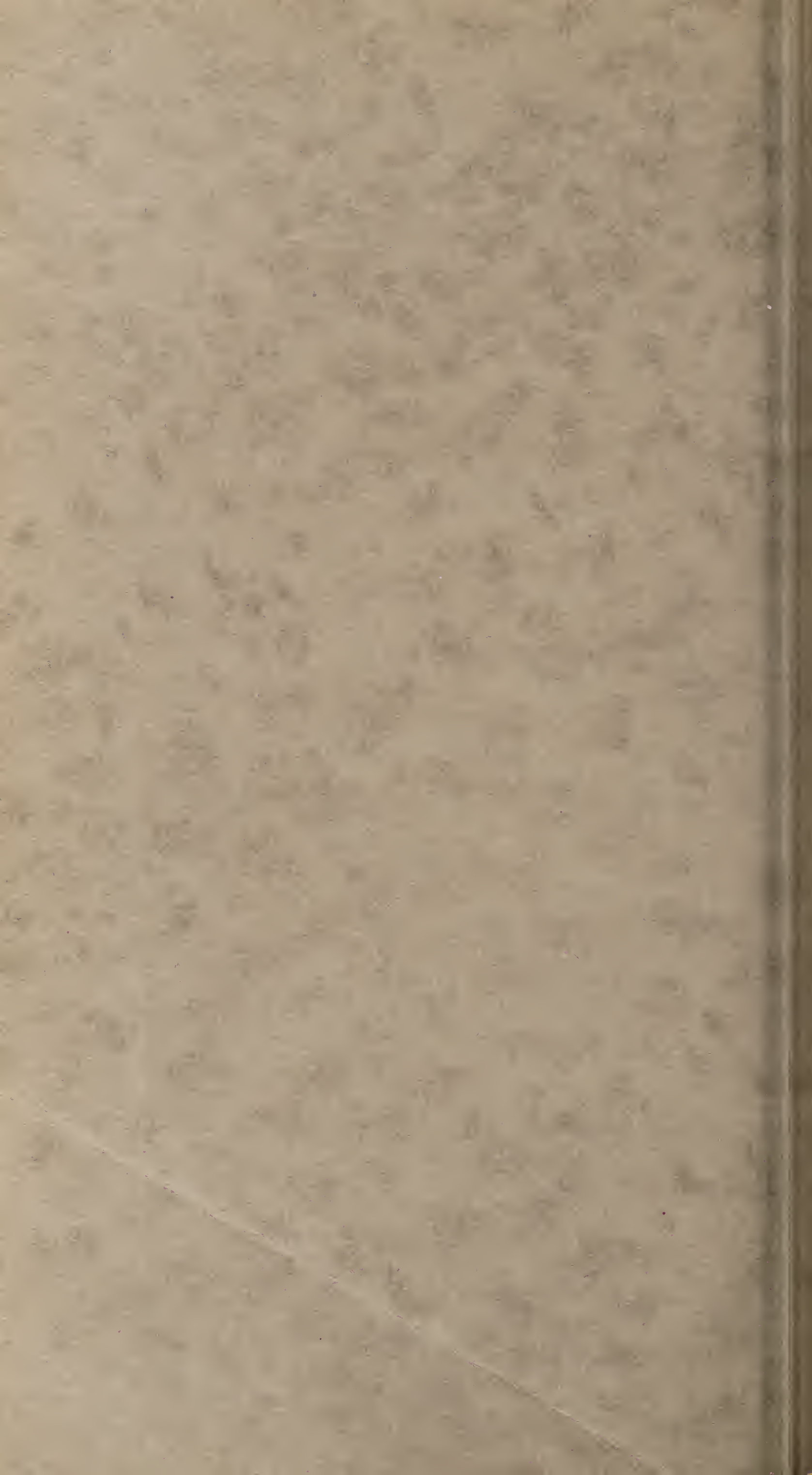
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1936.

Beverley:

PRINTED BY WRIGHT & HOGGARD, MINSTER PRESS.



INDEX.

	Page		Page
Ambulances	23	Maternal Mortality	21
Bacteriological		Maternity Homes	16
Examinations ...	44	Mental Defectives	23
Births and Birth Rates	6	Midwives	14
Blind Persons Act	37	Milk, Supply of to	
Cancer	36	Expectant Mothers, etc.	20
Deaths, Causes of	52	Milk and Dairies	30
Death Rates, Table of	51	Milk (Special Designations)	
Deaths and Death Rates ...	7	Order ...	27
Diagram of Infantile		Ministry of Health	
Mortality Rate ...	10	Inquiries ...	5
Diagram of Birth and Death		Ministry of Health	
Rates ...	11	Orders, etc. ...	4
Diphtheria	33	Minor Ailments,	
Dispensaries	42	Treatment of ...	20
District Medical Officers	2	Notification of Births	8
Enteric Fever	33	Nursing Associations	12
Food and Drugs Act	45	Nursing Homes	
Food, Inspection and		Registration Act ...	20
Supervision of ...	27	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	36
Health Visitors	19	Orthopædic Treatment	18
Home Nursing	12	Population	5
Hospitals	16	Principal Epidemic Diseases	33
Housing	26	Puerperal Fever and	
Illegitimacy	6	Pyrexia ...	35
Infantile Mortality	7	Rainfall	50
Infant Life Protection	13	Sanitary Circumstances	25
Infant Welfare Centres	18	Scarlet Fever	33
Infectious Disease,		Smallpox	33
Prevalence of ...	33	Tuberculosis	38
Infectious Disease,		Tuberculosis Order, 1925 ...	29
Notification of ...	46	Vaccination	37
Inquests	9	Venereal Diseases	24
Introductory Remarks	3	Vital Statistics	5
Isolation Hospitals	34	Vital Statistics, Table of ...	49
Laboratory Facilities	15	Water Supplies	25

Administrative County of York, East Riding.

Medical Officers of Health of the several Local Authorities at 31st December, 1936.

Local Authority.	Name of Medical Officer.
MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.	
Beverley	H. L. Munro, M.D.
Bridlington	E. T. Colville, M.D., D.P.H.
Hedon	J. S. Soutter, M.B., B.S.
URBAN DISTRICTS.	
Driffeld	J. W. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Filey	E. W. Vincent, M.B., Ch.B.
Haltemprice	J. M. Hermon, M.D.
Hornsea	*L. French, M.B., B.S.
Norton	J. Y. Woodhouse, M.B.
Withernsea	F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
RURAL DISTRICTS.	
Beverley	F. G. Dobson, D.S.O., M.B.
Bridlington	P. D. H. Chapman, M.B.
Derwent	W. B. Hill, M.D., D.P.H.
Driffeld	A. Milner, M.B., Ch.B.
Holderness	F. R. Cripps, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Howden	F. Wigglesworth, M.B., Ch.B.
Norton	L. C. Walker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Pocklington	A. F. A. Fairweather, M.D.
*Vice H. D. Johns, M.D. (deceased).	

All the above District Medical Officers hold part-time appointments except in the case of the Borough of Bridlington and the Derwent Rural District, where the officers concerned are restricted from engaging in private practice.

The Scheme under Section 111 of the Local Government Act, 1933, by which only whole-time Medical Officers will be employed, has not yet been formulated, but consultations with the Councils of the several County Districts have been held.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health and Housing Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the County for the year 1936.

The birth rate for the year is 14·5 per 1,000 of the population, and the death rate 12·4, compared with 14·3 and 12·0 respectively for the previous year.

The infantile mortality rate of 49·0 per 1,000 live births is the lowest ever recorded in the Riding, the previous best figure being 51·2, which was recorded in 1934. The rate for the whole of England and Wales is 59.

Notifications of infectious disease have not been above the average during the year, but mortality from diphtheria has increased. Notifications of typhoid fever numbered 14. There were no cases of small-pox.

Further excellent progress has been made in the provision of water supplies throughout the County by the local Sanitary Authorities, aided by substantial grants from the County Council and the Ministry of Health.

I wish to express my thanks to the members of the Committee for their continued support throughout the year.

I am also indebted to the District Medical Officers for their co-operation, and especially to my staff for their constantly loyal help.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. L. THORNLEY.

County Hall,

Beverley,

May, 1937.

The following Orders, Circulars and Memoranda were received from the Ministry of Health during the year :—

Date.	Subject.
21st January	Certification of Blindness—Standard Illumination of Test Types.
27th January	Draft Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.
March	Nutritive Value of Milk.
14th March	Postponement of operation of Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.
17th March	Returns as to registered blind persons.
30th March	Costing Returns (Part I.) for 1934-35.
16th April	Treatment of Seamen suffering from Venereal Diseases.
20th April	Annual Contributions—Voluntary Maternity and Child Welfare Associations.
24th April	Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.
May	Costing Returns (Parts II. and III.) for 1934-35.
May	Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres.
5th May	Scheme for contributions to Voluntary Associations for the Blind.
22nd May	Destruction of bed-bugs—Orthodichlorobenzene.
29th May	Supervision of Children under School Age.
28th August	Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925—Sterilized Surgical Catgut.
September	Memorandum on Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1933.
8th September	Supply of milk under Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.
18th September	Midwives Act, 1936.
30th September	Registration of Nursing Homes.
16th October	Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health for 1936.
2nd November	Medical Practitioners (Fees) Regulations, 1936.
5th November	Memorandum on Bacteriological Tests for Graded Milk.
27th November	Health Services—Annual Returns.
28th November	Circular on Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.
30th December	Memorandum on Acute Poliomyelitis.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.

The following Ministry of Health Inquiries were held during the year 1936, viz.:—

Date.	Subject.
29th January	Application by the Driffeld Rural District Council for consent to borrow £86,667 for works of water supply for twenty-two parishes in the Rural District.
12th February	Application by the Howden Rural District Council for sanction to borrow £14,170 for works of water supply for Holme-upon-Spalding-Moor, Ellerton, Bubwith, Fogga-thorpe and Spaldington.

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General estimates the population of the Administrative County for the year 1936 at 177,440, an increase of 3,840 on the figure for the previous year and 8,153 greater than the population as revealed by the last Census in 1931.

Districts.	Census, 1931.	Estimated.	
		1935.	1936.
Administrative County	169,287	173,600	177,440
Urban Districts	75,206	79,226	82,760
Rural Districts.....	94,081	94,374	94,680

Details of the population of the several Urban and Rural Districts in the County will be found in Table VIII.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES

(per 1000 Total Population).

The number of live births registered in the County in 1936 was 2,572 compared with 2,475 in 1935. Births in the Urban Districts numbered 1,127 and in the Rural Districts 1,445. The birth rate for the year was 14·5, a slight increase on the figure of 14·3 recorded in 1935, which was the lowest ever reached in the County.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Administrative County	17·9	15·7	15·7	14·9	14·5	14·7	14·3	14·5
Urban Districts..	16·6	15·0	14·2	13·9	13·4	14·6	13·7	13·6
Rural Districts...	18·8	16·1	16·7	15·6	15·4	14·7	14·6	15·3

The highest birth rates were recorded in the following Districts:—

Driffield U.D.	17·0	per 1,000 of the population.
Hedon M.B.	16·6	„ „
Pocklington R.D.	16·6	„ „

The lowest rates were:—

Hornsea U.D.	9·5	per 1,000 of the population.
Filey U.D.	10·6	„ „
Withernsea U.D.	11·0	„ „

The birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 14·8 compared with 14·7 in the previous year.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Districts.	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Administrative County	184	174	179	182	195	153	151	169
Urban Districts..	77	74	68	63	56	60	55	60
Rural Districts..	107	100	111	119	109	93	96	109

The number of illegitimate live births was 169, an increase of 18 compared with the previous year. The proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate was 1 to 14. The illegitimate birth rate was ·95 per 1,000 of the population compared with ·87 in the previous year.

DEATH RATES FROM ALL CAUSES (ALL AGES)
(per 1000 of the Population).

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Administrative County	12·2	11·7	13·0	12·3	12·4	11·8	12·0	12·4
Urban Districts..	13·2	12·5	14·0	13·0	13·7	12·7	12·4	13·2
Rural Districts.	11·6	11·2	12·2	11·7	11·5	11·1	11·7	11·8

The total number of deaths registered during the year shows an increase on the previous year, the figure being 2,208 compared with 2,090 in 1935. The death rate is 12·4 per 1,000 of the population.

The highest death rates were recorded in the following Districts:—

Norton U.D.	16·5 per 1,000 of the population.
Driffild U.D.	15·8 " "
Bridlington M.B.	14·7 " "

The lowest rates were:—

Hornsea U.D.	8·7 per 1,000 of the population.
Beverley R.D.	9·5 " "
Bridlington R.D.	10·4 " "

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 12·1 compared with 11·7 in the previous year.

The number of deaths attributable to the various causes are given in Tables IX. and X., from which it will be seen that deaths certified as due to heart disease (592), cancer (313) and cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. (145), again account for nearly one half of the total deaths.

DEATHS AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Death rate amongst Infants per 1,000 Live Births.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years 1921—1930	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Administrative County	61	53	60	58	57	51	52	49
Urban Districts..	59	44	58	60	52	50	44	51
Rural Districts..	63	59	62	57	60	52	58	48

I am glad to be able to record that the infantile mortality rate has reached a lower level than ever before recorded in the Riding.

In 1936 there were 126 deaths of infants under the age of one year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 49·0 per 1,000 registered live births. In the previous year there were 129 deaths and the rate was 52·1, while the lowest figure previously recorded was 51·2 in 1934.

The highest rates were recorded in the following Districts:—

Filey U.D.	90·9	per 1,000	registered live births.
Hornsea U.D.	68·2	„	„
Derwent R.D.	64·3	„	„

The Districts with the lowest rates were:—

Withernsea U.D.	23·3	per 1,000	registered live births.
Holderness R.D.	25·6	„	„
Driffield U.D.	29·1	„	„

The rate for the whole of England and Wales was 59, compared with 57 in 1935.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 and 1915.

In order to secure information of all births occurring in the Riding arrangements have been made for the Registrars to furnish me with monthly lists of registered births which have not been notified to my office. By this means it is possible to arrange for the Health Visitors to pay an early visit if required. During the year information was received from the Registrars of 240 such births and in addition a total of 1,633 births were notified by practitioners, midwives, parents, etc.

There were 2,685 births (2,572 live births and 113 stillbirths) registered in the County during the year under review. Five hundred and ten of this number occurred in the areas of the two Welfare Councils, viz., Beverley and Bridlington, leaving a total of 2,175 in the area administered by the County Council. The percentage of registered births notified was, therefore, 86, compared with 89 in 1935.

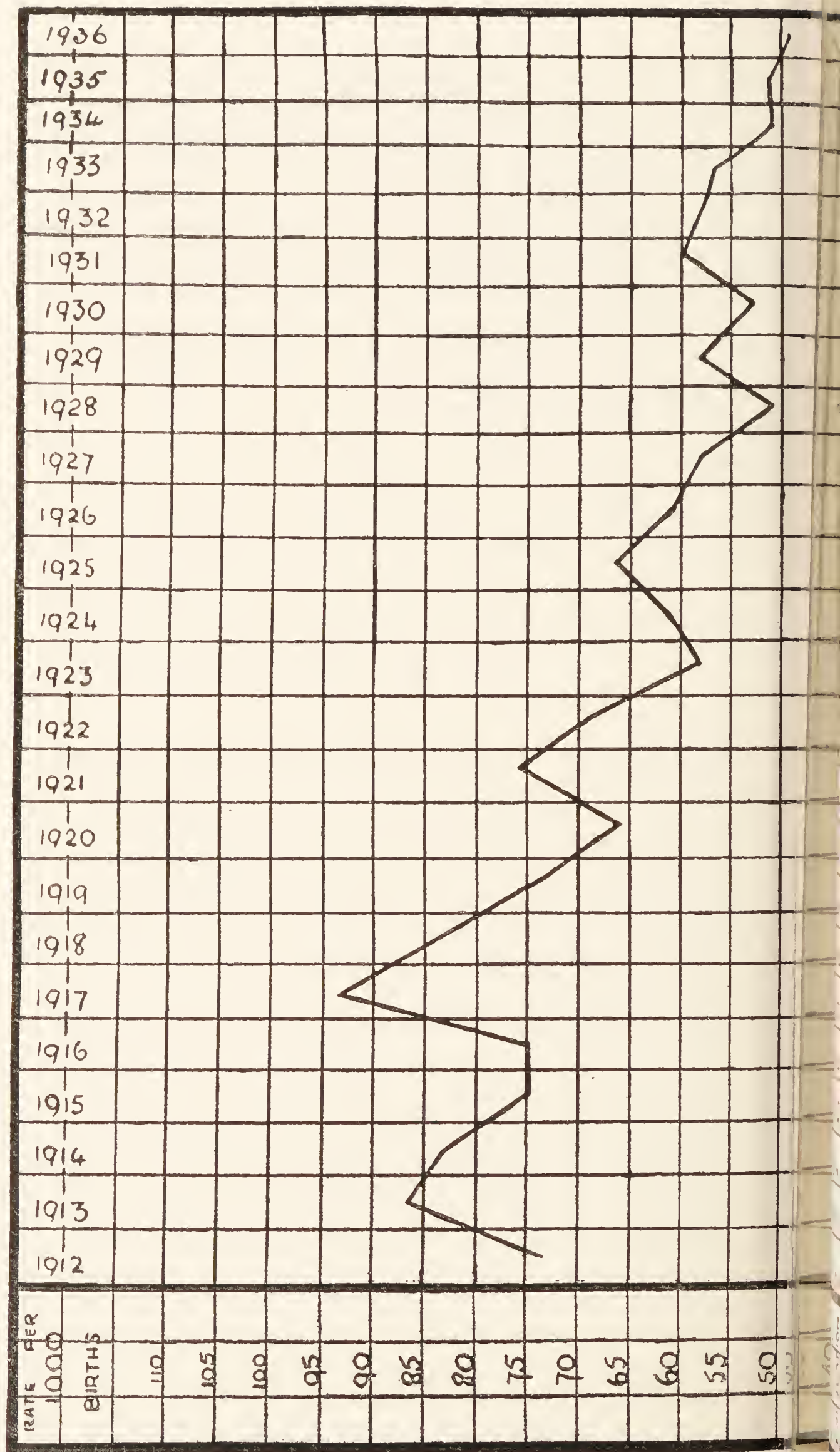
INQUESTS.

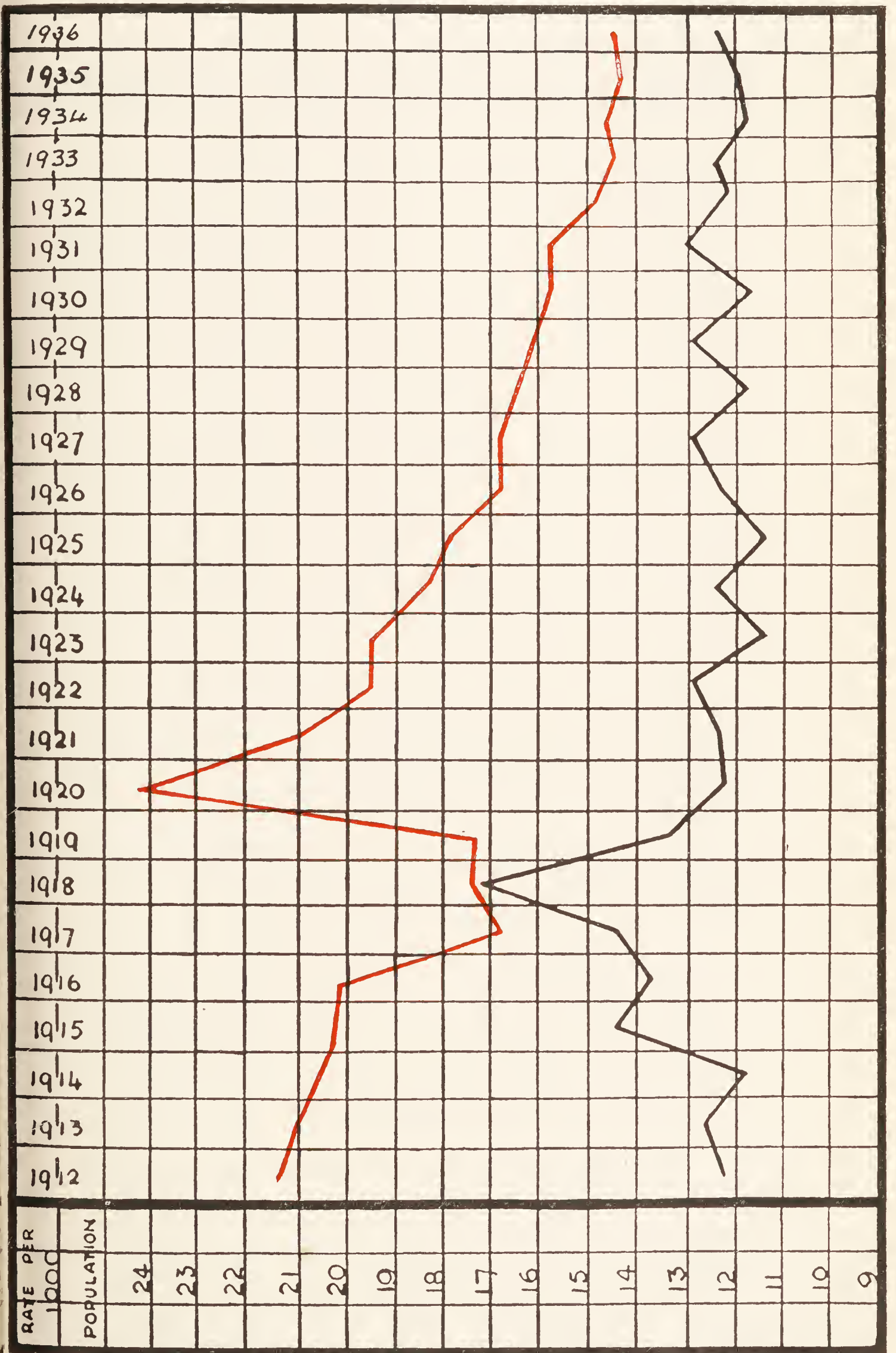
Three Coroners hold office within the Administrative County, which is divided into four districts, one Coroner holding two appointments.

One hundred and twenty-four inquests were held during the year, compared with 157 in 1935 and 129 in 1934. The causes of death returned by the Coroners were as follows:—

Cause of Death.	East Riding District.	Holderness District.	Howdenshire District.	Escrick District.	Total
Natural Causes	18	1	2	5	26
Accidental Death ...	50	9	8	5	72
Suicide	11	3	1	—	15
Found Drowned	2	1	2	—	5
Other Verdicts	5	—	1	—	6
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	86	14	14	10	124
	—	—	—	—	—

Diagram showing the Infantile Mortality-rate (per 1,000 births) in the Administrative County in each of the years, 1912-1936.





A

B

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

With the exception of the establishment of one additional local Nursing Association for Eserick and District (making a total of nine Associations now working in the County), the position as regards home nursing remains unchanged, that is to say, in those areas which are not covered by local Nursing Associations the only nursing available is that provided by relatives or friends unless the family subscribe to the East Riding Nursing Association. The nurses employed by this Association, who are neither State Registered Nurses nor State Certified Midwives, are sent to the houses of sick persons as and when required, to live in or near at hand, and to care not only for the sick person but to help generally with the work of the household. In view of the passing of the Midwives Act, 1936, nurses appointed in the future by the Association will have to hold one or other of the above qualifications if they are to continue to attend maternity cases.

Grants are made by the County Council to six Local Nursing Associations, and a sum of £200 is given annually to the East Riding Nursing Association towards the short training which their nurses undergo. A grant of £50 is also made to the Hessle Nursing Association.

The work done by the Local Nursing Associations for the County Council is shown in the following table:—

	Elloughton and Welton	Eserick	Flambor'gh	Ganton	Hornsea	Norton
To expectant mothers:						
First visits	40	8	34	37	33	47
Subsequent visits	72	13	56	92	45	53
To infants under 1 year:						
First visits	38	22	34	23	22	58
Subsequent visits	92	—	27	131	59	178
To children between 1 and 5 years ...	332	123	121	197	81	206
To insanitary premises	—	—	2	3	—	—
As Infant Protection Visitor	—	1	9	50	—	26
Confinements attended:						
(a) With a doctor...	19	5	6	6	20	26
(b) Without a doctor	6	2	9	11	12	19
Totals	599	174	298	550	272	613

The small number of cases visited by the Escrick Nurse is accounted for by the fact that the Association was only established in July, 1936.

The Boroughs of Beverley and Bridlington are independent Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities. In each of the two towns there is a Voluntary Nursing Association, the one in Beverley receiving a small grant from the Town Council.

Home nursing of cases of infectious disease, whether notifiable or not, is not carried out, but hospital accommodation is available for all the principal notifiable diseases.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The number of infants under supervision at the close of the year was 76 in 69 homes, compared with 74 in 65 homes at the end of the previous year.

Visits are paid by the Health Visitors at intervals of approximately six weeks or longer according to the need for supervision.. The number of nurse-children permitted to be kept by one person is limited to three, although this figure is, of course, dependent on the number of other children in the family.

The visiting of the children in the areas of the assisted District Nursing Associations is carried out on behalf of the County Council by the nurses employed by the Associations, while in Beverley and Bridlington the local Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities are, of course, responsible.

It was not necessary to take action during the year to remove any child from the care of the foster mother on account of neglect or other unsatisfactory circumstances.

No. of cases on the Register at 1st January, 1936 :—

(a) Children	74
(b) Foster-mothers	65

No. of children who were registered during the year 34

No. of new foster-mothers who were registered during the year 19

No. of children removed from the Register :—

(a) On adoption	1
(b) On death (in hospital)	1
(c) On attaining the age of 9 years	7
(d) On being transferred to relatives	18
(e) On leaving the County	5

No. of children who were transferred to the care of other foster-mothers in the County 2

No. of cases under supervision at 31st December, 1936 :—

(a) Children	76
(b) Foster-mothers	69

MIDWIVES.

Seventy-one midwives notified their intention to practise in the County during the year. There are two uncertificated women in practice as midwives, but they attended a total of only six cases in the past year.

The number of midwives practising in the County as given above is rather misleading, as only 51 are actually resident in the Riding and of this number ten are employed in Institutions and Homes and nine by Local Nursing Associations, while the figure also includes five Health Visitors who notify their intention to practise in case they are called upon to do emergency duty at the Council's Maternity Home at Driffeld. This leaves a total of 27 midwives who are actually in private practice.

The following table gives the number of cases attended during 1936 by 64 of the midwives from whom returns were received. The figures include all cases attended whether as midwife or as maternity nurse:—

No. of cases attended	Midwives residing outside County	Midwives residing within the County						Total Midwives
		(a) Employed in Institutions	(b) Employed by Nursing Associations	(c) Others				
—	2	—	—	4	6			
1—4	11	2	—	7	20			
5—9	4	2	2	5	13			
10—19	1	3	2	7	13			
20—39	—	1	3	1	5			
40—59	—	—	2	1	3			
70—89	—	—	—	1	1			
90—99	—	1	—	—	1			
Over 100	—	1	—	1	2			

The number of births attended by midwives without a doctor in attendance was 578 or 22% of the total births registered. In the previous year the percentage was 20.

Statutory notices under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board were received as follows:—

Sending for medical help	119
Notification of death	3
Notification of stillbirth	13
Laying out dead body	4
Liability to be a source of infection	13
Artificial feeding	8

The number of medical help forms received from midwives was equivalent to 21% of the cases attended, compared with 16% in the previous year.

One application for compensation was received from a midwife who had been suspended from duty on account of the risk of carrying infection, and a payment of £5 5s. 0d. was made.

The Inspector of Midwives paid 158 visits to practising midwives during the year.

Fees amounting to £88 8s. 0d. were paid to medical practitioners called in by midwives in emergency under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918. The sum of £22 5s. 6d. was recovered from patients. In the previous year the amount paid was £61 5s. 0d. and the amount recovered £8 13s. 0d.

The County Council do not subsidise any of the midwives practising in the County.

Arrangements have now reached an advanced stage for bringing into operation on the 30th July, 1937, the Midwives Act, 1936, which places upon the County Council the duty of providing an adequate service of domiciliary midwives for all parts of the County. In areas where there are Local Nursing Associations employing qualified midwives it is proposed to provide the necessary facilities by arrangement with these Associations, while in the remainder of the County it will be necessary for the Council themselves to employ domiciliary midwives. Nine District Nursing Associations will participate in the scheme and the remainder of the County will be divided into seventeen areas in each of which the Council will appoint a midwife.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The County Council have no laboratory under their own control. Bacteriological work is carried out by three laboratories, namely, the Laboratory at the Hull Royal Infirmary, the North Riding Laboratory at Scarborough, and the Clinical Research Association in London. Only a relatively small proportion of the work is now sent to the Clinical Research Association on account of the distance and the consequent delay in the receipt of results.

By arrangement with the Sanitary Authorities throughout the County half the cost of the examinations is borne by the County Council and half by the Sanitary Authority in whose area the patient resides.

The examination of milk and other foods is carried out by an analyst in Hull.

Altogether 2,909 specimens (exclusive of milk and foods) were submitted for examination during the year

at a total cost of £730 10s. 5d. In 1935 the examinations numbered 2,451, the cost being £868 7s. 7d. Details of the work carried out during the year will be found in Tables I. and II.

HOSPITALS.

No changes have occurred during the year either in the number or administration of the various institutions in the County, whether Public Assistance or Voluntary Hospitals. Details of the accommodation provided at each institution were given in the Annual Report for 1935.

The accommodation available at the Public Assistance Institution at Driffeld will shortly be augmented by the removal of the mental defective patients at present under care there to the Brandesburton Hall Institution for Mental Defectives.

The provision of hospital accommodation for the Infirmary patients now under care in some of the Public Assistance Institutions has still to be dealt with, but the County Council have already adopted recommendations made by a Special Sub-Committee, which has explored the whole position, for the provision of a hospital (with maternity accommodation) in the South Western part of the County and for the adaptation of the Patrington Public Assistance Institution as a hospital also with provision for maternity cases.

MATERNITY HOMES.

There is one Maternity Home with accommodation for eight beds under the control of the County Council. The number of patients admitted to this Home, which is situate at Driffeld, has increased year by year and in 1936 no less than 188 cases were dealt with, compared with 132 in 1935.

The following particulars relate to the work of the Home during 1936:—

Total number of admissions	188
(a) Number of cases delivered by midwives	163
(b) Number of cases delivered by doctors	3
(c) Number of cases transferred to other Institutions	8
(d) Number of cases admitted for ante-natal treatment and discharged before confinement, etc.	16
Average duration of stay	12 days.
Number of cases in which medical assistance was required:	
(a) Ante-natal	1
(b) Post-natal	35
Number of maternal deaths	Nil.

The sum of £538 17s. 6d. was received in fees from patients, the amount in the previous year being £377 13s. 0d.

Patients numbering 62 were also sent direct to the following Hospitals on account of emergencies or anticipated difficulty revealed as a result of ante-natal examination:—

Hull Municipal Maternity Home	46
York Maternity Hospital	14
Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington	2

Two of the above patients were admitted for treatment under the Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations. Arrangements are being made with a view to the admission of cases from the Northern part of the County to the Maternity Ward of the new Hospital at Scarborough.

Four patients died in hospital, the causes of death being given as (1) toxæmia of pregnancy, pulmonary oedema, (2) placenta prævia, (3) toxæmia of pregnancy, primary anaemia, and (4) eclampsia. In three of these cases it was necessary to detain the newly born infant in hospital for a few weeks after the mother's death.

Eleven infants were also sent to hospital for treatment on account of prematurity (4), ophthalmia neonatorum (4), vomiting (1), malformation (1), and abscess of neck (1). One of the premature infants died in hospital.

At "The Avenue" Hospital, Bridlington, which is provided by the County Council under the Public Health Act, 1875, two wards with accommodation for nine patients have been set apart for maternity cases. A scheme has been approved by the County Council for alterations and additions to the Hospital including the provision of a maternity block containing 16 beds. Particulars of the work during the year are as follows:—

Total number of admissions	106
(a) Number of cases delivered by midwives	77
(b) Number of cases delivered by doctors	29
Average duration of stay	14 days.
Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought ...	29
Number of maternal deaths	Nil.

There is, of course, accommodation for maternity patients in the Public Assistance Institutions at Beverley, Driffield, Howden, Patrington and Pockling-

ton, but comparatively few such patients are admitted. The number in 1936 was only 20.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Two new Centres were established during the year at Filey and Willerby respectively. The Centre at Filey is attended by a local medical practitioner, whilst that at Willerby is under the supervision of one of the Council's Medical Officers. This latter Centre was established as it was found that a number of mothers and children from Willerby and district were attending the Cottingham Centre which had a very large number of cases on its books. The establishment of this Centre has proved to be fully justified. There are now ten Centres under the control of the County Council and three have been established by voluntary bodies. No changes have been made with regard to the number of sessions held each month at the various Centres, and meetings are held every four weeks at the two new Centres. The total attendances at all Centres numbered 6,464, an increase of 996 on the previous year. Particulars of the work of the Centres are given in the following table:—

CENTRE.	No. who attended for first time.			ATTENDANCES	
	Children under 1.	Children between 1 and 5.	Expectant Mothers.	Total.	Average per Session.
Barlby	23	8	4	337	15
Cottingham	52	15	—	1265	51
Driffield	74	12	—	622	23
Filey	40	26	—	221	18
Ganton	22	5	—	368	28
Hessle	73	25	—	1097	41
Hornsea	32	7	1	374	31
Long Riston	7	6	—	173	14
Market Weighton ...	24	2	6	343	26
Pocklington	31	3	9	399	29
Preston	37	20	—	429	33
Willerby	51	27	—	321	32
Withernsea	29	12	—	515	21
All Centres ...	495	168	20	6464	29

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Cripples of any age can be dealt with under the County scheme, although the facilities available for adults whose crippling is due to causes other than tubercular disease are very limited. Children under

school age are usually brought to notice through the health visitors and Welfare Centres. Children up to twelve years of age are sent to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital at Kirbymoorside, where treatment is available for all cases whether the crippling is due to tubercular disease or not. Three children under the age of five years were sent to this Institution under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme for in-patient treatment on account of infantile paralysis, infantile hæmiplegia and congenital dislocation of the left hip respectively. Three children under the age of twelve were also admitted on account of tuberculosis of the bones and joints, and nine adult patients were sent to the Orthopædic Hospital at Oswestry for a similar reason.

After care is provided through Orthopædic Clinics held at Driffeld, Malton, Scarborough and York. Travelling expenses are refunded in cases where the patient is unable to bear the cost involved. A total of 103 visits was paid by 43 cases to these four clinics during the year. Twenty-four of the 43 cases had not attended the clinics previously.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Altogether 2,092 live births were registered during the past year in the area for which the County Council is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority. Inclusive of visits paid by the six District Nurses who carry out health visiting duties on behalf of the County Council, 1,156 visits were paid by the Health Visitors to expectant mothers and 21,672 to children under five years of age. The corresponding figures for 1935 were 775 and 16,873 respectively. The following table shows the work done by the five whole-time Health Visitors employed by the County Council:—

To expectant mothers:	
First visits	302
Subsequent visits	324
To infants under 1 year of age:	
First visits	1,828
Subsequent visits	5,701
To children between 1 and 5 years	12,399
To insanitary premises	13
As Infant Protection Visitor	376
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Total	20,943
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SUPPLY OF MILK.

Milk is supplied free of cost to nursing and expectant mothers and to children under the age of five years. One hundred and thirty-four new applications were received during the year, all of which were granted. Applications for the renewal of allowances previously granted numbered 310. The expenditure during 1936 was £233 4s. 3d. compared with £221 6s. 7d. in the previous year.

Dried milk and patent foods are not supplied, but arrangements are in force whereby Cod Liver Oil emulsion is supplied from the Infant Welfare Centres at cheap rates.

TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

During the year the arrangements for supervising the health of young children not in attendance at school were reviewed and authority was given to send for treatment any children under school age suffering from defects or ailments where the parents were unable to pay for the necessary treatment. Two cases have been dealt with under this head, a child with defective sight being provided with glasses and a crippled child supplied with leg irons.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

No new applications for registration under the Act were received during the year but one Certificate was surrendered as the holder was leaving the County. There are, therefore, four registered Homes in the Riding excluding those in the area of the Bridlington Town Council to whom the County Council's powers and duties under the Act have been delegated.

These four Homes are all very small and only 123 patients were admitted to them during the year. Of these cases 26 were medical, 30 surgical, 31 maternity and the remaining 36 chronic and convalescent.

The Homes are inspected regularly by the Superintendent Health Visitor, but no bye-laws have been adopted. The co-operation of the medical practitioners in the Riding has been enlisted with a view to ascertaining the existence of any unregistered homes.

Exemption under Section 6 (1) of the Act has been granted to three local Voluntary Hospitals and one Nursing Home, none of which are carried on for profit.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

According to the statistics issued by the Registrar-General the number of maternal deaths which occurred in the East Riding during the year was 8. Only one of the deaths was caused by puerperal sepsis, the remaining 7 being due to other puerperal causes.

There was one death of a mother for every 336 births and the mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 3.11. This figure is a welcome improvement on that recorded during the past three years.

As in former years I have included a table showing mortality rates over a series of years.

Year.	Puerperal Sepsis.		Other Puerperal causes		All Causes.		No. of live births.
	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 births.	
1920	2	.52	10	2.59	12	3.11	3861
1921	3	.87	10	2.90	13	3.77	3445
1922	2	.62	13	4.03	15	4.65	3229
1923	5	1.54	12	3.70	17	5.24	3244
1924	8	2.61	9	2.93	17	5.54	3067
1925	3	1.00	8	2.66	11	3.66	3004
1926	4	1.40	4	1.40	8	2.80	2858
1927	3	1.04	5	1.73	8	2.77	2888
1928	3	1.04	10	3.49	13	4.53	2864
1929	5	1.76	11	3.89	16	5.65	2830
1930	2	.74	7	2.61	9	3.35	2679
1931	5	1.90	11	4.17	16	6.07	2635
1932	1	.39	3	1.18	4	1.58	2537
1933	2	.80	9	3.62	11	4.42	2489
1934	7	2.74	11	4.30	18	7.04	2558
1935	3	1.21	11	4.44	14	5.66	2475
1936	1	.39	7	2.72	8	3.11	2572

The rate for the whole of England and Wales was 3.81.

It may be asked why the rate for the County has dropped so suddenly after three successive years in which it was unduly high, but I am afraid there is no convincing explanation, for the facilities available for the hospital treatment of urgent and difficult cases and of ordinary cases, and the arrangements for ante-natal supervision at Welfare Centres, have not varied in any particular. The scheme under which midwives can refer their patients to a medical practitioner for ante-natal examination was put into operation a year ago, but as the number of women examined under the scheme has been very small, this factor can hardly be said to have influenced the mortality rate. A possible explanation is the greater use that is made by practitioners of the facilities for hospital treatment, for the number of cases sent to hospital year by year is steadily growing.

The arrangements for ante-natal examination by practitioners of uninsured women who engage a midwife to attend them were, as stated above, continued during the year, but the response has been far from gratifying. Actually only 17 women took advantage of the facilities offered. To a certain extent, this disappointing response is due to the very poor midwifery service in the County, but with the coming into operation of the Midwives Act, 1936, under which midwives will be provided throughout the whole County, there should be a marked increase in the number of women examined under the ante-natal arrangements.

As in previous years maternal deaths which occurred in the Administrative County (excluding the Borough of Bridlington) were investigated and confidential reports sent to the Ministry of Health. A short summary of five of these deaths is given below.

- (1) Patient aged 41. Fifth pregnancy. No ante-natal supervision. Practitioner sent for on account of considerable ante-partum hæmorrhage. Removal to hospital ordered immediately. On admission, extensive oedema, urine scanty, albumin present. Instrumental delivery of stillborn child. Death took place five days later from pulmonary oedema.
- (2) Patient aged 43. First pregnancy. Under ante-natal care. Child born before arrival of practitioner. Following day sudden collapse with high pulse rate—cyanosed—removed to hospital next day but died day after admission. Cause of death—pulmonary oedema.

- (3) Patient aged 47. No particulars of ante-natal care (if any) could be obtained from practitioner who sent patient to hospital for severe hæmorrhage due to placenta prævia. Two hours after admission delivered of premature stillborn child but patient's death took place suddenly on the following day.
- (4) Patient aged 30. Sixth pregnancy. Under care by practitioner during June for swollen left leg. At that time no temperature, no albumin and after treatment swelling subsided. Seen again a month later—albumin in urine, oedema of leg, and vomiting. Admitted to Hospital on 5th August and child born naturally the following day. Death took place four days later. Certificate—toxæmia of pregnancy.
- (5) Patient aged 17. First pregnancy—single girl. First seen at 5-30 a.m. by practitioner who was called in because the girl was having fits (her relatives did not know that she was pregnant). On admission to Hospital she was still unconscious—child born by forceps. Further fits and no return to consciousness. Death took place in the evening. Certificate—eclampsia.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Considerable progress has been made during the year at Brandesburton Hall Colony. With the approaching completion of three more pavilions, two for medium and high grade adult males and one for low grade children, there will be accommodation for 280 patients. The number now under care is about 180.

Work is also in progress on the erection of a central workshop, houses for male staff and an entrance lodge.

All East Riding defectives now maintained in Out-County Institutions will shortly be transferred to Brandesburton, as will the defectives at present in the Public Assistance Institution at Driffeld.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

INFECTIOUS CASES.

The County Isolation Hospital at Driffeld has two motor ambulances, and the Isolation Hospitals at Bridlington and Howden each maintain a motor ambulance. The old Ford ambulance at the Shipton Smallpox Hospital has now been disposed of, but one of the two ambulances at the Driffeld Hospital would be appropriated if any cases of smallpox occurred.

NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.

Ambulances are kept at Bridlington and Beverley, the latter ambulance being provided by the Police. Both are available for the surrounding districts. The Beverley ambulance made 212 journeys during the year with a mileage of 5,079. The sum of £181 1s. 4d. was received in fees. There is no guaranteed night service, but every effort is made to deal with calls during the night time.

PUBLIC HEALTH (VENEREAL DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1916.

Out-patient clinics for East Riding residents suffering from venereal disease are available at Hull, York, Scarborough and Leeds. The days and hours of attendance remain unaltered.

The total number of attendances at the Clinics was 1,953 compared with 2,064 in the previous year. New patients numbered 94, the same number as in 1935. In 1934 there were 75 new cases treated at the Clinics. The number of new patients returned as not suffering from venereal disease was 23.

Patients in necessitous circumstances are assisted with their travelling expenses to enable them to attend the Clinics and 25 persons who paid 563 visits were assisted in this way during the year at a cost of £58 6s. 2d.

It was necessary to prosecute one woman for obtaining money by means of forged attendance certificates for visits to the Clinic which she had not in fact made.

The County Council make a grant of 3s. 0d. per 1,000 of the population to the British Social Hygiene Council for propaganda work.

The following table gives particulars of the cases treated at the Centres in 1936:—

	Hull.	York.	Leeds.	Scarborough.	Total 1936	Total 1935
Number of persons dealt with for the first time during the year and found to be suffering from—						
Syphilis.....	7	7	2	2	18	17
Soft Chancre	5	—	—	—	5	2
Gonorrhœa	33	10	3	2	48	47
Conditions other than Venereal	17	4	—	2	23	28
Total.....	62	21	5	6	94	94

Total number of attendances of all patients residing in the East Riding	1032	639	133	149	1953	2064
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Aggregate number of In- Patient days	2	22	—	42	66	127
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Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Still further progress has been made during the year in the supply of water by regional schemes to practically all the villages in the County. At the present time steps are being taken to supply water to the Pocklington Rural District and to that part of the Rural District of Howden which is not now supplied from Goole. A regional scheme has also been prepared for supplying water to the Derwent Rural District, and the Beverley Rural District Council hope to come to terms with the Howden Council for a supply of water for the villages of Bishop Burton, Cherry Burton, Lockington and Scarborough, and parts of the parishes of Newbald, Walkington and Rowley. When these works have been completed, there will hardly be any villages in the County not supplied with water. The benefits of these extensions are obviously enormous, not only to householders but also to the agricultural community who will

have a supply of water available in their immediate vicinity instead of having, as heretofore, to cart supplies considerable distances. Grants already paid or promised by the County Council under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1929, towards the various water supply schemes total £99,250, and the amount allocated by the Ministry of Health towards the same schemes is £52,400, making a total amount of £151,650 towards schemes estimated to cost £397,959.

It is of interest to note that of the £1,000,000 provided by the Ministry towards rural water supplies, the East Riding has been granted no less than 5%.

The total cost of the schemes may appear high for a scattered rural community but there is no question that with public water supplies and electric light available, building in the rural Districts will receive a decided stimulus, which in turn will enhance the rateable value of the County.

Housing.

During the past year greater advantage was taken of the facilities provided by the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts under which the County Council can make grants and loans towards the cost of reconstructing and improving houses and buildings for occupation by members of the rural population.

Since my last report, 23 applications have been received and these have been dealt with as follows:—

- (a) Grants made by the Council 13 cases.
- (b) Grants refused by the Council 4 cases.
- (c) Grants offered by the Council but not taken
up by the applicants 3 cases.
- (d) Deferred for applicant to consider im-
proved scheme of alterations 2 cases.
- (e) Ineligible for assistance 1 case.

In two instances the assistance applied for included assistance by way of loan, but although the Council were prepared to accede to the applications, the loans were not taken up by the applicants.

The 13 cases in which grants were made involved alterations and improvements to 21 houses, and the total amount of the grants promised was £1,553 10s. 0d.

To date the Council have made grants in 20 cases, involving 45 houses, the total sum promised being £3,005 10s. 0d., and the total cost of the works undertaken in reconstructing and altering the properties £5,831 10s. 1d.

Recently the County Council have agreed to co-operate with the Ministry of Health in giving greater publicity to the facilities available under the Acts, and as a result of the measures taken, it is likely that the number of applications received will show a considerable increase.

Applications under Section 34 of the Housing Act, 1930, and Section 111 of the Housing Act, 1936, for the payment of contributions at the rate of £1 per house for 40 years, were received from three District Councils, the number of houses affected being 61. All the applications were granted, and the number of houses which have been approved for payment of these contributions now totals 251. The grants are payable only in respect of houses provided for members of the agricultural population.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, which had been in force since 1923, was revoked as from 1st June, 1936, and replaced by a new Order bearing the same title. The following four special designations are prescribed by the new Order:—

- “ Tuberculin Tested ” (replacing “ Certified ” and “ Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) ”);
- “ Accredited ” (replacing “ Grade A ”);
- “ Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ”; and
- “ Pasteurised. ”

The first two designations relate only to raw milk, whilst the two latter are, of course, to be used in connection with pasteurised milk.

Licences for “ Tuberculin Tested ” milk are now issued by the County Council instead of by the Ministry of Health as heretofore. Licences for “ Accredited ” milk will also be issued by the Council, but those for “ Pasteurised ” milk are granted by the Local Sanitary

The arrangements for the granting of licences were reviewed on the coming into force of the new Order, and the following recommendations of the Public Health Committee were adopted by the Council, viz.:—

- (a) That a fee of 10s. 6d. be charged for any licence granted under the Order.
- (b) That the clinical examinations of herds in connection with the issue of “Accredited” licences be carried out by the County Veterinary Surgeon free of cost except in the case of the initial examination before the issue of a licence, when a charge of 1s. 0d. per cow (with a minimum of 21s. 0d. per herd) shall be made.
- (c) That producers be required to make arrangements at their own cost for the clinical examination and testing of “Tuberculin Tested” herds, and that a panel of approved Veterinary Surgeons be prepared for this purpose.

The Sampling arrangements were also reconsidered, and as from the 1st January, 1937, the following procedure was adopted:—

- (a) Twelve samples a year to be taken of all “Tuberculin Tested” and “Accredited” milk bottled at the place of production.
- (b) Six samples a year to be taken where the milk is not bottled at the place of production.
- (c) At least three samples a year to be taken from each “Accredited” herd for examination for tubercle bacilli.

At the end of the year there were 12 licences for “Tuberculin Tested” milk and 35 licences for “Accredited” milk in force in the Riding.

Eleven “Tuberculin Tested” licensees bottle the milk on their premises, and 16 of the “Accredited” producers also hold bottling licences.

Samples of graded milk examined for bacterial content gave the following results:—

“TUBERCULIN TESTED” MILK.

Total Samples. Authorities.	BACTERIA PER 1 C.C.			
	Under 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 30,000.	Over 30,000.
100	48	36	12	4

Bacillus Coli was present in 1/10th c.c. on 6 occasions. Under the Order of 1923, the permissible limit for this grade of milk was 30,000 bacteria per 1 c.c., whilst *Bacillus Coli* should not have been present in 1/10th c.c.

“ACCREDITED MILK.”

BACTERIA PER 1 C.C.

Total Samples.	Under 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 30,000.	30,000 to 200,000.	Over 200,000.
186	1	58	111	12	4

Bacillus Coli was present in 1/100th c.c. on 19 occasions. The permissible limit for this grade of milk was 200,000 bacteria per 1 c.c., and *Bacillus Coli* should not have been present in 1/100th c.c.

As from the 1st January, 1937, the plate count method of estimating the bacterial content of designated milk was replaced by a methylene blue reduction test. The test for *Bacillus Coli* continued to apply.

The results of the examinations, whether satisfactory or not, are always sent to the producers concerned.

The granting of licences in this County is not governed by detailed demands as to floor space, air space, lighting, ventilation, provision of dairy and sterilizing room, etc., but so long as the premises are reasonably suitable, or can be made so by small expenditure, a licence is issued. Steam sterilization of utensils is, however, insisted upon.

It was not found necessary to proceed against any holders of licences during the year for contravention of the conditions laid down.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

This Order, which is administered by the Diseases of Animals Sub-Committee of the County Agricultural Committee, is to some extent allied to the work carried out in connection with sampling of milk for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus, as animals detected as a result of such sampling are, of course, dealt with under the Order. Details of the work done during the year are as follows:—

Number of animals slaughtered	46
Tuberculosis of the Udder	20
Tuberculous emaciation	14
Chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis	12
Compensation paid	£86 10s.

Advanced cases	34
Not advanced	12
Cows in milk	36
Cows not in milk	9
Other bovine animals	1

The corresponding figures for the years 1932-1935 were 57, 43, 46 and 46.

**MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915,
and
MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.**

For the systematic detection of tubercular beasts within the County, reliance is placed almost entirely on bulk sampling of milk from individual herds, for, except in the Borough of Beverley, there is no routine veterinary inspection of cows. It would seem that the sampling method is more effective than clinical examination, for it has been the experience in this County that although no evidence of disease might be forthcoming as a result of careful clinical examination of a beast during life, the necessary evidence could quite often be obtained following biological examination of the milk. This evidence is invariably confirmed at the post mortem.

During the past year, 182 bulk samples of milk were taken for biological examination, and in 7 cases, or 3·8 per cent., including one which related to "Accredited" milk, the result was positive. Clinical examination of the herds responsible for the positive samples was carried out, and the results are summarised below:—

- (1) Herd of 31 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with positive results. An aged roan cow slaughtered.
- (2) Herd of 7 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.
- (3) Herd of 6 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken, one of which proved positive. An aged animal slaughtered.
- (4) Herd of 5 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken. One from an aged cow proved positive. Animal slaughtered.
- (5) Herd of 6 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results. As the producer was obtaining milk from a herd of four cows belonging to another person, it was deemed advisable to examine this herd also. No diseased beast was detected however, and milk samples were therefore taken. Results negative.

- (6) Herd of 13 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results. Owner fined £1 2s. 0d. for not keeping records of movements of animals to and from his premises.
- (7) Although obtained from a retailer in the East Riding, the milk in this case was produced in Hull. Herd examined by the Hull Authorities. No animal found with tuberculosis, but one cow suffering from the disease had been removed from the herd and slaughtered shortly after the positive sample was taken. Milk samples taken from remainder of herd with negative results.

During the year the Hull Authorities reported 12 samples of tuberculous milk which had been produced at farms in the East Riding. The York and Goole Authorities also notified five and three positive samples respectively. The action taken to trace the affected animals resulted as follows:—

- (1) Herd of 8 cows examined. One animal found to have clinical evidence of tuberculosis of the udder and slaughtered. Milk samples taken from remainder of herd with negative results.
- (2) Herd of 26 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.
- (3) Herd of 11 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Group milk samples taken, one of which proved positive. Further clinical examination of the cows concerned failed to reveal the diseased beast. Animal eventually detected and slaughtered as a result of individual sampling of suspected group.
- (4) Herd of 6 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.
- (5) Herd of 6 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.
- (6) Herd of 4 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken, one of which proved positive. Further clinical examination failed to reveal any diseased beast. Affected animal eventually detected and slaughtered as a result of individual sampling of suspected group.
- (7) Herd of 8 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.
- (8) Herd of 22 cows examined. An aged cow in milk found on clinical examination to have tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered.
- (9) Herd of 16 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken. One from group of five cows proved positive. Two of the five cows had been sold for beef, but the carcasses were quite sound. On clinical examination of the three remaining beasts no evidence of tuberculosis was detected. Milk samples taken from two animals, the third being dry. Samples negative. Sample taken from "dry" cow with positive results. Animal slaughtered.
- (10) Herd of 13 cows examined. One animal found with clinical signs of tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered. Proceedings taken against owner for failure to report disease. Fined £2 0s. 0d.

- (11) Herd of 18 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken. One from a group of four cows proved positive. Further clinical examination of the four animals concerned failed to reveal the diseased beast. Affected animal eventually detected and slaughtered as a result of individual sampling of the suspected group.
- (12) Herd of 22 cows examined. No diseased beast detected, but two animals suffering from slight induration in the udder. No tubercle bacilli found on microscopical examination of their milk. Samples taken from whole herd for biological examination. Sample from one of the cows with induration proved positive. Animal slaughtered.
- (13) Two herds of 22 and 23 cows involved. No diseased beast detected in either herd. Milk samples taken with negative results.
- (14) Two herds of 4 and 17 cows examined. No diseased beast detected in either herd. Milk samples taken with negative results. A suspected animal had been removed from one of the herds shortly after the original sample was taken.
- (15) Herd of 10 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken, one of which proved positive. Further clinical examination revealed one animal in milk with tuberculosis of the udder. Animal slaughtered.
- (16) Herd of 19 cows concerned. Before the positive result was received, producer reported a tubercular beast, which was immediately slaughtered. Following the notification of the positive sample, a clinical examination of the remainder of the herd was carried out with negative results.
- (17) This sample of milk related to eight East Riding producers. Seven of the herds concerned, involving 90 cows, were examined by clinical methods with negative results, and milk samples were therefore taken from each herd. In one case the result proved positive, and the animal concerned was slaughtered. An examination of the eighth herd was not considered necessary, as it had been inspected in connection with the producer's "Accredited" licence shortly before the positive sample was reported.
- (18) Three East Riding herds of 47, 8 and 17 cows respectively, and one West Riding herd (18 cows) involved. No diseased beast detected in any of the four herds. Milk samples taken with negative results.
- (19) Herd of 14 cows examined. No diseased beast detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.
- (20) A mixed sample of milk taken by the Goole Authorities which related to four East Riding producers was found to contain tubercle bacilli. On examination of the herds concerned, comprising 25 cows, no diseased beast was detected. Milk samples taken with negative results.

It will be observed from the information summarised above that the 27 cases in which tubercle bacilli were found in the milk resulted in the detection and slaughter of 15 diseased animals. That the enquiries made in respect of the remaining 12 herds failed to result in the detection of a diseased beast must be regarded as extremely unsatisfactory.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to the seven principal epidemic diseases, viz.:—small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, fever (typhus, typhoid and simple continued) and diarrhœa (under the age of two years) was 34, giving a death rate of ·19 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding rates for the previous five years were as follows:—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.
1931	51	... ·30
1932	33	... ·19
1933	48	... ·28
1934	40	... ·23
1935	29	... ·17

SMALL POX.

No notifications of small pox were reported during the year, nor has the disease been prevalent in any part of England and Wales.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Fourteen notifications of this disease were received, compared with one in the previous year. There was one death. With the steadily continued progress in the provision of public water supplies throughout the Rural Districts of the County, enteric fever should soon be a disease of the past.

SCARLET FEVER.

Notifications of this disease numbered 360 (171 in the Urban and 189 in the Rural Districts). In 1935 the number was 340.

The highest numbers of notifications were received from the Borough of Beverley (64) and the Urban District of Haltemprice (43). There were two deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.

Notifications numbered 188 (140 in the Urban Districts and 48 in the Rural Districts). Eighty-nine of the cases (or nearly 50%) occurred in the Borough of

Beverley. The number of deaths was 16, giving a case mortality of nearly nine per cent., the same as in the previous year. In 1933 and 1934 the figure was 7%.

This death rate would be lower if treatment by antitoxin was undertaken in the earlier stages of the disease, but unfortunately in many cases the parents do not realize the need for calling in medical advice until it is too late. The cost of the antitoxin does not fall on the parents, for all the Sanitary Authorities in the Riding supply it on request free of charge in necessitous cases, and there is, of course, free bacteriological examination of throat swabs. In addition, hospital treatment is always readily available.

The offer of protective inoculation against diphtheria has not been well received in the County. The following statement summarises the position as revealed by the replies received to a circular addressed to the District Medical Officers throughout the Riding in June, 1936. Of the 17 Sanitary Districts in the County, 10 make no provision for immunisation, whilst the remaining 7 have authorised their medical officers to supply the necessary material. In only three of the seven districts, however, have there been more than a hundred cases immunised.

The Public Assistance Committee have recently decided to have all the children in their care protected by three injections of T.A.F. at fortnightly intervals.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Three Isolation Hospitals are available for the treatment of patients suffering from infectious diseases, and the areas served by the hospitals cover the whole of the Administrative County with the exception of the Hedon Municipal Borough and the Haltemprice Urban District. Twelve of the 17 Sanitary Authorities are included in the County Council's Hospital area and make use of the Driffeld Isolation Hospital (62 beds). The Borough and Rural District of Bridlington are served by the Borough Sanatorium (28 beds), and the Rural District of Howden maintains its own Hospital (20 beds).

The Borough of Hedon and the Haltemprice Urban District have an arrangement with the Hull Corporation for the treatment of their cases of infectious disease, including small-pox.

The County Council Small-pox Hospital at Shipton-thorpe serves the rest of the County.

The Isolation Hospitals at Driffield, Bridlington and Howden have reciprocal agreements whereby patients may be admitted in times of epidemic to any of the three Hospitals provided accommodation is available at the time.

Admissions to the County Isolation Hospital at Driffield during the year numbered 362 (including one case from the Scarborough Rural District), compared with 264 in 1935. It was not found necessary to send any patients from the County Hospital area to the Isolation Hospitals at Bridlington or Howden. Three patients were, however, sent to the Hull City Infectious Diseases Hospital. Two of these were suffering from cerebro-spinal fever and one from scarlet fever.

The number of notified cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria admitted to hospital was again high, namely, 80·9 per cent.

The following table gives particulars of the patients treated during the year:—

District	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Other Diseases	Total
Beverley M.B.	86	44	...	2	132
Driffield U.D.	21	17	2	1	41
Filey U.D. ....	...	1	...	...	1
Haltemprice U.D. ...	3	10	...	...	13
Hornsea U.D.	4	1	1	...	6
Norton U.D. ....	...	5	...	...	5
Withernsea U.D. ...	2	3	...	...	5
Beverley R.D.	11	25	...	1	37
Derwent R.D.	4	12	2	...	18
Driffield R.D.	4	20	1	1	26
Holderness R.D.	6	4	1	...	11
Norton R.D.	5	6	...	...	11
Pocklington R.D. ...	9	37	...	...	46
Scarborough R.D. ...	...	1	...	...	1
Public Assistance Committee ...	1	4	...	...	5
Joint Board (M.D.)...	2	1	...	...	3
Staff	3	...	...	1	4
	<u>161</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>365</u>

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Two cases of puerperal fever and 12 of pyrexia were notified under the Regulations made in 1926. One of the notifications of fever and four of pyrexia were received from the Borough of Bridlington, which is an independent Maternity and Child Welfare Authority. Hospital treatment was provided for the second case of fever, and two of the puerperal pyrexia cases were also

admitted to hospital. All three patients progressed satisfactorily and were discharged convalescent. The six remaining cases of pyrexia were treated at home by the practitioners in attendance with satisfactory results.

Hospital treatment is available at the Hull Municipal Maternity Home, the York County Hospital, the Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington, and also at the new General Hospital at Scarborough.

The County Council have arrangements with two Consultants in Hull and one in York, whose services are available free of cost to any practitioner, but these Consultants are seldom called upon, as patients are usually removed to the nearest hospital, where efficient nursing and treatment is readily available.

All patients notified as suffering from puerperal fever or pyrexia for whom hospital treatment is not desired are visited by the Council's Health Visiting staff.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notifications were received of fourteen cases of this disease, but five of them occurred in areas for which the County Council are not the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority. Hospital treatment was provided for five infants, two of whom were accompanied by their mothers. The remaining four infants were treated in their own homes, and the results of treatment so far as the vision was concerned were satisfactory. One of the children admitted to hospital, however, has some impairment of vision of the right eye, and the left eye had to be removed on account of its total destruction.

CANCER.

Patients resident in the County who are suffering from Cancer, and who require specialist treatment, usually obtain admission to the Hull Royal Infirmary or the York County Hospital, but the County Council have no definite agreement with either of these two hospitals. The Council have, however, an agreement with the Leeds General Infirmary, which is a National Radium Centre, for the in-patient and out-patient treatment of persons suffering from this disease. Practitioners in the County have been notified of this arrangement, but the response has so far been very poor.

There are no Cancer Clinics within the County, but advanced cases can be admitted to the Council's "Avenue" Hospital at Bridlington, or to any of the Public Assistance Institutions.

Deaths from Cancer over a series of years are given in the following table:—

Year	Urban Districts	Rate per 1,000 of the Population	Rural Districts	Rate per 1,000 of the Population	Whole County	Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1931	146	2·05	152	1·57	298	1·77
1932	150	2·05	164	1·69	314	1·84
1933	147	1·99	135	1·38	282	1·64
1934	121	1·59	148	1·50	269	1·54
1935	154	1·95	150	1·57	304	1·75
1936	179	2·16	134	1·42	313	1·76

VACCINATION.

The County has 55 Vaccination Districts and is served by 40 Public Vaccinators.

The total number of successful primary vaccinations during the year 1936 was 1,093, and 1,239 Statutory Declarations of objection to vaccination were received. Less than one half of the children now born, therefore, are vaccinated, and this proportion is likely to be still further reduced, judging by the records of school medical inspection. In the absence of any outbreak of small-pox, the need for vaccination is not apparent to the public, nor do they have any object lessons in seeing persons with badly pock-marked faces, as was constantly the case a generation ago.

Detailed returns for the year ended 31st December, 1935, which have been received from the Vaccination Officers (with the exception of the South Cave District) show that the 2,267 children whose births were registered during the year were dealt with as follows:—

Successfully Vaccinated	962
Insusceptible of Vaccination	10
Declarations of Conscientious Objection	1164
Died Unvaccinated	83
Postponement by Medical Certificate	6
Removal to other areas	7
Removal to places unknown	26
Not accounted for	9

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The Council's duties in connection with the welfare of blind persons are carried out through the medium of the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, except for those persons for whom provision is already made under the Education Acts. Suitable cases of both sexes are employed in the Institute's Workshops in Hull. Hostels are available if necessary for both men and

women. The number of East Riding persons employed in the Workshops is 21 (18 men and 3 women). There are also 2 females maintained in the Hostel who are too old and infirm to be employed.

Home workers who are granted augmentation of wages number six.

Relief to necessitous blind persons living in their own homes is given by the Public Health Committee and not as part of the Public Assistance Committee's functions. The number now receiving financial aid is 70. The grants vary from 2s. 0d. to 25s. 0d. per week and amount to £1,408 per annum.

The number of blind persons on the Register is now 203, an increase of 11 on the previous year. Blind persons admitted to the Register in future are to be certified on Form B.D.8.

An annual grant of £30 is made to the National Library for the Blind for the supply of reading matter, and payments of £34 and £30 respectively are made to the Northern Counties Association for the Blind and the National Institute for the Blind.

TUBERCULOSIS. NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

One hundred and eighty-seven cases of tuberculosis (136 pulmonary and 51 non-pulmonary) were primarily notified during the past year, and in addition, particulars of 35 cases came to notice otherwise than by formal notification. In 17 of the latter cases the patients were transfers from other areas, 14 came to notice through the death returns received from the local registrars, two were posthumous notifications and the remaining two cases came to notice through the Registrar General's transferable death slips. The total number of notifications received, viz., 222, shows an increase of 31 on the figure of 191 recorded last year.

Thirty-seven per cent. of the notified cases were between the ages of 15 and 35, compared with 44 per cent. in the previous year.

At the end of the year, there were 807 cases of tuberculosis (550 pulmonary and 257 non-pulmonary) on the Registers kept by the District Medical Officers of Health, compared with 688 at the 31st December, 1935.

The following table gives the position as regards additions to and removals from the Registers during the year:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st Dec., 1935 ...	270	208	103	107	688
Added to the Registers—					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year	65	78	24	34	201
(b) Un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification	13	10	4	2	29
(c) Cases restored to Registers	—	1	1	—	2
Removed from the Registers on account of death, change of address, etc.	47	48	6	12	113
Number of cases on the Registers at 31st Dec., 1936	301	249	126	131	807

Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 93. Of this number, 71 were ascribed to pulmonary and the remaining 22 to non-pulmonary tuberculosis. In 1935 the figures were 71 and 23 respectively.

The following table shows the number of new cases notified during the year, together with the deaths from tuberculosis as returned by the Registrar-General:—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	M.	Pul. F.	M.	Non-Pul. F.	M.	Pul. F.	M.	Non-Pul. F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	1	—	4	5	2	—	2	5
5—15	18	15	10	9	—	1	1	1
15—25	14	18	5	5	8	9	1	—
25—45	21	35	5	9	11	7	2	2
45—65	21	11	3	6	21	7	4	2
65 and upwards	3	3	1	—	2	3	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	78	82	28	34	44	27	11	11
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis is 40 per 1,000 of the population compared with 41 in the previous year, whilst the rate from non-pulmonary causes is 12 compared with 13 in 1935.

The death rates per 1,000 of the population for a series of years are given below:—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Districts.	Average rate for the ten years. 1921—1930	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936.
Administrative County	·65	0·58	0·57	0·52	0·43	0·50	0·39	0·41	0·40
Urban Districts..	·75	0·66	0·72	0·58	0·57	0·65	0·44	0·53	0·45
Rural Districts..	·58	0·52	0·47	0·48	0·32	0·39	0·36	0·30	0·36

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Administrative County	·18	0·16	0·10	0·17	0·14	0·15	0·11	0·13	0·12
Urban Districts..	·19	0·16	0·12	0·22	0·11	0·08	0·07	0·13	0·07
Rural Districts..	·17	0·16	0·08	0·12	0·16	0·19	0·14	0·14	0·17

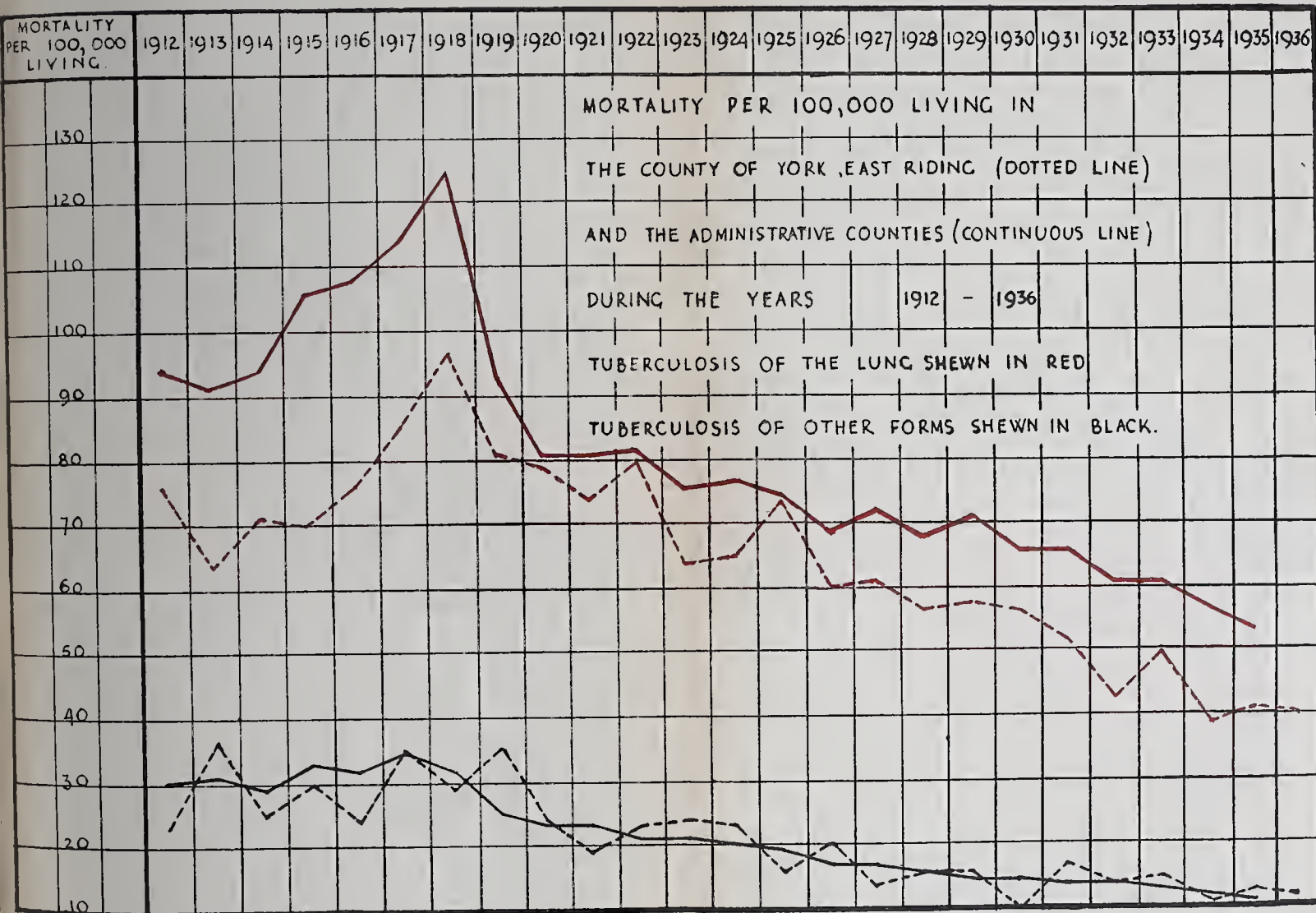
The accompanying chart compares the death rates from tuberculosis for the County with those for the Administrative Counties of England and Wales during the years 1912-1936.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

There has been no change in the arrangements for in-patient treatment of persons resident in the County who are suffering from tuberculosis.

The County Sanatorium at Raywell is under the joint control of the East Riding County Council and the York City Council, but during the year the York Corporation expressed a desire to withdraw from the Joint Sanatorium Committee on the ground that they had sufficient accommodation available in other institutions. Application is being made to the Minister of Health for the termination of the Order under which the Joint Committee was constituted.

One hundred and thirty-five patients were admitted from the East Riding to the Sanatorium during the year, and in addition it was necessary to send 20 cases to other institutions for treatment as follows:—





Orthopædic Hospital, Oswestry	9
Beverley Road Institution, Hull	3
Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside	3
Fairfield Sanatorium, York	2
County Hospital, York	1
St. James' Hospital, Leeds	1
Hull Sanatorium, Cottingham	1

In only 60 cases was it possible to obtain a contribution towards the maintenance charges, the total amount contributed being £187 6s. 11d. These figures compare with 67 and £277 16s. 8d. in the previous year.

One hundred and eighteen of the cases sent for treatment had been definitely diagnosed as suffering from the disease before admission, and in the remaining 37 cases the patients were admitted for observation. Details of the cases treated are given in the following table:—

	No. of Patients.			No. of Observation Cases			Total.
	Adults		Children	Adults		Children	
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
In Institutions on 1/1/36	17	13	17	—	1	2	50
Admitted during the year	45	47	26	2	15	20	155
Discharged during the year	27	38	29	2	16	14	126
Died in Institutions ...	13	5	—	—	—	—	18
In Institutions on 31/12/36	22	17	14	—	—	8	61

One hundred and twelve patients who had been diagnosed as definitely suffering from tuberculosis were discharged from Sanatoria during the year, compared with 162 in the previous year. The following table shows the condition of these patients at the time of their discharge.

Classification on Admission.	Condition at time of Discharge.								
	Quiescent.			Not Quiescent.			Died in Institutions.		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis									
Class T.B. minus.....	4	7	16	—	—	2	—	—	—
Class T.B. plus.....	3	5	—	12	20	1	12	4	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	3	8	1	3	2	1	1	—
Totals.....	14	15	24	13	23	5	13	5	—

The following table shows the results of observation of the doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year:—

Classification on Admission.	Condition at time of discharge.								
	Tuberculous			Non-Tuberculous			Doubtful		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
Observation for purpose of diagnosis	—	4	7	2	12	7	—	—	—

DISPENSARIES.

There has been no change in the Dispensaries established in the County during the year except for the removal of the one at Norton to more suitable premises.

The County Council have no X-Ray apparatus of their own and during the past few years patients have been X-Rayed by a radiologist in Hull. During 1936 the Committee approved of similar work being carried out at hospitals in Bridlington and Malton. Altogether 197 patients have been X-Rayed compared with 159 in 1935 and 92 in 1934.

Extra nourishment consisting of milk, eggs and cod liver oil is granted to necessitous cases on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer and 23 new

applications were received and granted during the year. A total of 76 patients received cod liver oil, and at the end of the year 45 cases were receiving allowances of milk and eggs. The total cost of milk and eggs supplied under this head during the year was £359 15s. 3d.

Special forms of treatment were provided in 9 cases. Five patients paid a total of 48 visits to the Hull Sanatorium for artificial pneumothorax treatment which is not available at the Council's Sanatorium, and 4 patients also attended a clinic in Hull for light treatment on 89 occasions.

During the year, the Tuberculosis Officer examined 206 new cases, 99 of which were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis, 93 as non-tuberculous, and the remaining 14 cases were still under observation at the end of the year. In addition 83 contacts were examined, all of which were found to be non-tuberculous. In 1935, 187 new cases and 58 contacts were examined.

The following table gives further details of the work done during the year:—

No. of attendances by patients at Dispensaries (including contacts)	512
No. of consultations with Medical Practitioners:—	
(a) Personal	87
(b) Other	216
No. of visits by nurses to homes for Dispensary purposes ...	2043
No. of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations)	173
No. of specimens of sputum, etc., examined	277

It was not necessary to take any action under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, but under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, a man suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who was engaged in the milk trade was required to discontinue his employment.

TABLE I.
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1936.

	Diphtheria		Phthisis.		Water	Milk.	Other Exami- nations.
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.			
URBAN DISTRICTS.							
Beverley	69	184	9	46	...	...	7
Bridlington ...	7	97	12	82	2	4	159
Driffeld	18	53	1	15	1	...	3
Filey... ..	1	12	3	11	...	...	6
Haltemprice ...	8	65	12	32	...	..	10
Hedon	2	8	1	5	..	...	...
Hornsea ... ..	...	12	1	9	...	...	2
Norton ... ..	...	3	2	5	...	...	8
Withernsea ...	1	6	1	3	...	...	6
RURAL DISTRICTS.							
Beverley	2	23	3	15	...	...	3
Bridlington ...	1	9	1	10	7	...	18
Derwent ... ..	...	11	...	4	10	...	2
Driffeld	4	26	...	13	5	...	6
Holderness ...	2	27	8	28	...	...	11
Howden	25	162	3	14	...	...	3
Norton	3	11	...	6	10	...	2
Pocklington ...	2	28	1	5	...	...	4
E.R.C.C.							
‘Avenue’ Hosp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Public Health ..	...	...	8	22	...	...	1
Isolation Hosp.	134	529	..	...	...	...	12
J'nt Sanatorium	1	2	172	92	...	...	2
Pub. Assistance	...	1	...	7	...	...	4
Joint Board (M.D.)	6	10	...	1	...	...	1
Mental Hosp. ..	...	2	...	...	...	14	...
Elem. Education	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
Milk (Special Designations) Order .....	...	...	...	..	...	163	...
Milk & Dairies Order, 1926...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...
TOTALS ...	286	1281	238	425	35	364	280

TABLE II.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Summary of Samples taken by the Sampling Officer and Analysed during the year ended 13th March, 1937.

Ale	2	Ice Cream	2
Almond Mixture	1	Jam	7
Almond Paste	1	Lard	6
Arrowroot	1	Lemon Cheese	2
Baking Powder	2	Lemon Crystals	1
Beef Suet	2	Lime Juice Cordial	1
Beer	1	Loganberries, Tinned	1
Boracic Acid	1	Malt Vinegar	4
Brandy	1	Margarine	2
Brawn	3	Milk	313
Bread	1	Milk, "Certified"	3
Brimstone and Treacle with Dandelion and Sarsaparella..	1	Milk, "Evaporated"	1
Butter	28	Milk, "Grade A"	32
Camphorated Oil	2	Milk, "Pasteurised"	5
Candied Peel, Mixed	1	Milk, "Tuberculin Tested"	2
Chocolate Sponge Mixture	1	Mince Meat	1
Christmas Pudding	1	Olive Oil	4
Cocoa	5	Pepper	2
Coffee	3	Pepper, White	2
Cooking Fat	1	Puff Pastry	1
Cream	1	Raspberry Syrup	1
Cream, Tinned	1	Rum	6
Curd	2	Sage	1
Empire Cheddar Cheese	1	Salmon Paste	1
Epsom Salts	2	Sausage	19
Fruit Confits	1	Syrup of Figs	1
Glycerine	1	Tea	2
Grape Fruit Butter	1	Vinegar	3
Ground Almonds	12	Whisky	7
Ground Almond Mixture (Informal)	1	Whisky, Scotch	3
Ground Ginger	3	Wine, Non-Alcoholic	3
Honey	2	Yeast	6
		Total	532

Samples adulterated or below the presumptive limits of the
Sale of Milk Regulations.

Baking Powder	1	No Proceedings.
Butter	4	2 Convictions.
		1 Dismissed.
		1 No Proceedings.
Milk	53	6 Convictions.
		3 Dismissed.
		2 Withdrawn.
		42 No Proceedings.
Milk, "Grade A"	5	3 Dismissed.
		2 No Proceedings.
Sage	1	No Proceedings.

Amount of Penalties, including Costs, £16 13s. 0d.

TABLE III.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during
the year 1936.

Notifiable Disease.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Adminis- trative County.
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	171	189	360
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	140	48	188
Enteric Fever	8	6	14
Puerperal Fever	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	6	12
Erysipelas	35	11	46
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	8	14
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	...	1	1
Acute Polio-Encephalitis .....	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	2	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	83	78	161
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	32	29	61
Pneumonia	72	71	143
Anthrax .....	...	...	...
Malaria .....	...	...	...
Dysentery .....	...	1	1
Totals.....	557	449	1006

TABLE IV.

1936.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Urban Districts.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.									
	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Driffield	Filey	Haltemprice	Hedon	Hornsea	Norton	Withernsea
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Small-Pox .....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	171	64	27	22	1	43	1	1	7	5
Diphtheria	140	89	3	24	1	13	3	4	...	3
Enteric Fever.....	8	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever.....	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	6	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	35	7	13	5	1	...	4	1	...	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	6	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis... ..	83	21	13	10	6	19	...	3	4	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	32	5	9	6	1	9	...	...	2	...
Pneumonia	72	29	22	8	4	4	2	..	...	3
Anthrax.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Totals	557	219	99	78	14	91	11	9	13	23

TABLE V.
1936.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.
Rural Districts.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH DISTRICT.								
	Totals	Beverley	Bridlington	Derwent	Driffield	Holderness	Howden	Norton	Pocklington
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Small-Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	189	42	6	20	22	27	28	7	37
Diphtheria	48	10	1	4	5	10	5	5	8
Enteric Fever	6	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia..	6	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	1
Erysipelas	11	3	...	3	1	2	1	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	8	1	2	...	4	1	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	78	15	4	14	2	22	6	8	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis	29	5	5	1	1	10	2	2	3
Pneumonia	71	13	6	8	8	13	13	...	10
Anthrax .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	449	90	27	53	45	88	56	23	67

TABLE VI.

COUNTY OF YORK, EAST RIDING.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1936, and
previous Years.

YEAR.	Estimated Population.	LIVE BIRTHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Number.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1922	164,094	3229	19·6	224	69	2127	12·9
1923	165,170	3244	19·6	188	58	1895	11·5
1924	166,120	3067	18·5	189	62	2070	12·5
1925	166,690	3004	18·0	200	67	1909	11·5
1926	168,820	2858	16·9	173	61	2072	12·3
1927	170,580	2888	16·9	167	58	2194	12·9
1928	174,460	2864	16·4	147	51	2057	11·8
1929	176,420	2830	16·0	165	58	2277	12·9
1930	168,400	2679	15·7	141	53	2004	11·7
1931	168,200	2635	15·7	159	60	2179	13·0
1932	170,250	2537	14·9	148	58	2086	12·3
1933	171,570	2489	14·5	142	57	2136	12·4
1934	174,350	2558	14·7	131	51	2058	11·8
1935	173,600	2475	14·3	129	52	2090	12·0
1936	177,440	2572	14·5	126	49	2208	12·4

TABLE VII.
Rainfall Returns, 1936.

Station.	Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level.	Observer.	Total Rain-fall.	Number of days on which one-tenth of an inch or more of rain fell.	Average rainfall of series of years.
Hull	8 feet.	Meteorological Office ...	26·00	185	25·61 for 10
Hempholme	11 „	Mr. F. J. Affleck	28·67	151	26·71 for 10
Osgodby	29 „	Mr. W. J. Algar	23·91	171	
Spurn Head	29 „	Meteorological Office ...	29·83	179	24·16 for 10
North Cave	35 „	Major W. H. Carver, M.P.	26·73	188	26·07 for 10
Lowthorpe	63 „	Mr. F. K. Hawes	28·16	199	26·71 for 10
Rise	73 „	Mr. A. Alderman	28·04	179	26·75 for 10
Filley	95 „	Mr. J. R. Wiseman ...	31·10	153	26·81 for 10
Scampston	100 „	Mrs. St. Quintin	29·40	182	29·23 for 10
Dunnington	110 „	Miss E. Hildyard	27·40	200	28·39 for 10
Dalton Holme	150 „	Mr. J. P. Jobling	30·26	204	28·31 for 10
Beverley (E.R. Mental Hospital)	175 „	Medical Superintendent	28·66	180	28·04 for 10
Westow	190 „	Rev. G. T. W. Purchas	26·75	196	26·67 for 9
Birdsall	304 „	Mr. James Anderson...	30·93	177	31·04 for 10

My thanks are due to the above named for their kindness in sending me the monthly returns.

TABLE VIII.
Birth and Death Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts.

**Birth and Death Rates for the Administrative County and for the several Urban and Rural Districts
in the Riding during the year 1936.**

DISTRICTS.	Population.		Live Births.		Deaths.		Death Rates from various causes per 1000 of the Population.						Deaths of Infants under one year.	
	Census, 1931.	Estimated 1936 (mid-year).	Number	Rate.	Number	Crude Death Rate.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Cancer.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.
Administrative County	169287	177440	2572	14.5	2208	12.4	.19	.40	.12	.97	3.34	1.76	126	49.0
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts.....	75206	82760	1127	13.6	1094	13.2	.19	.45	.07	1.01	3.75	2.16	57	50.6
Borough of Beverley.....	14012	14140	229	16.2	200	14.1	.21	.42	.07	1.20	4.38	1.91	14	61.1
„ Bridlington.....	20194	21050	251	11.9	310	14.7	.19	.48	.05	1.38	3.66	2.71	15	59.8
„ Hedon	1636	1752	29	16.6	22	12.6	.57	1.14	—	1.14	5.71	.57	1	34.5
Urban Districts—														
Driffield.....	6040	6065	103	17.0	96	15.8	.49	.82	.33	1.15	4.95	1.98	3	29.1
Filey	3931	4151	44	10.6	56	13.5	—	.24	—	.96	4.34	2.89	4	90.9
Haltemprice	16757	23000	317	13.8	246	10.7	.22	.39	.09	.74	3.00	1.87	12	37.9
Hornsea.....	4450	4615	44	9.5	40	8.7	—	.22	—	.22	2.17	1.08	3	68.2
Norton	3935	4070	67	16.5	67	16.5	—	—	—	.49	4.91	3.19	4	59.7
Withernsea	4251	3917	43	11.0	57	14.6	—	.77	—	1.28	3.57	2.30	1	23.3
Rural Districts	84081	94680	1445	15.3	1114	11.8	.19	.36	.17	.93	2.98	1.42	69	47.8
Beverley	15980	16140	213	13.2	154	9.5	.12	.25	.19	.81	2.54	1.43	13	61.0
Bridlington	7728	8277	134	16.2	86	10.4	.24	.12	.24	.60	1.81	1.45	8	59.7
Derwent	11822	11650	171	14.7	146	12.5	.34	.43	—	1.03	3.00	1.46	11	64.3
Driffield	10132	9810	158	16.1	129	13.1	.20	.10	.10	1.12	3.16	1.12	8	50.6
Holderness	16108	16990	273	16.1	187	11.0	.06	.53	.06	.82	3.65	.94	7	25.6
Howden.....	11631	11420	166	14.5	150	13.1	.09	.53	.09	.88	3.42	1.58	7	42.2
Norton	7991	7533	117	15.5	104	13.8	.40	.40	.40	.93	3.45	2.65	6	51.3
Pocklington	12689	12860	213	16.6	158	12.3	.23	.39	.39	1.24	2.57	1.32	9	42.3

TABLE IX.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1936, in the URBAN Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES										DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES)									
	All Ages.	—1 year.	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65—75	75 and wards.										
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11										
All Causes	1094	57	8	7	16	24	81	253	308	334	200	310	96	56	246	22	40	67	19	20
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping Cough	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria	9	...	1	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
6. Influenza	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
7. Encephalitis lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	37	...	...	...	1	8	12	13	3	...	6	10	5	1	9	2	1	...	...	3
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	6	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
11. Syphilis	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cancer, malignant disease	179	...	...	...	...	...	10	72	61	36	27	57	12	12	43	1	5	13	9	...
14. Diabetes	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	8	8	5	4	2	1	5	...	3	2	1	...
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	72	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	21	34	9	22	12	3	11	3	6	2	4	...
16. Heart Disease	310	...	...	...	2	...	10	64	111	123	62	77	30	18	69	10	10	20	14	...
17. Aneurysm	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other circulatory diseases	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	18	35	13	9	4	3	17	1	2	5	8	...
19. Bronchitis	32	2	1	...	...	1	...	4	8	16	7	12	3	1	8	...	...	...	1	...
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	35	6	...	...	1	...	7	7	11	3	8	11	1	1	8	2	1	1	2	...
21. Other respiratory diseases	17	1	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	8	2	6	3	2	1	...	...	1	2	...
22. Peptic Ulcer	15	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	3	2	1	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	2	...
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 yrs.)	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
24. Appendicitis	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Other diseases of Liver, &c.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other digestive diseases	14	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	1	4	4	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	...
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	31	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	14	6	3	15	1	3	4	...	1	3	1	...
29. Puerperal sepsis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other puerperal causes	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c.	36	34	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	2	2	7	...	2	3	...	...
32. Senility	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	38	4	13	6	2	9	...	1	3	6	...
33. Suicide	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
34. Other violence	37	3	1	2	1	3	9	5	11	2	8	12	3	1	8	...	2	2	1	...
35. Other defined diseases	90	3	2	...	3	7	8	29	18	20	21	22	5	3	23	2	3	8	3	...
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1094	57	8	7	16	24	81	259	308	334	200	310	96	56	246	22	40	67	19	57

PLANT INDUSTRY

No.	Name	Family	Genus	Species	Cultivated	Native	Introduced	Date	Locality	Collector	Remarks
1	Apple	Malaceae	Malus	Malus domestica	Yes	No	No	1800	Europe	Various	Common fruit tree
2	Orange	Rutaceae	Citrus	Citrus aurantium	Yes	No	No	1800	Spain	Various	Common fruit tree
3	Lemon	Rutaceae	Citrus	Citrus limon	Yes	No	No	1800	Spain	Various	Common fruit tree
4	Guava	Rubiaceae	Psidium	Psidium guajava	Yes	No	No	1800	Caribbean	Various	Common fruit tree
5	Pineapple	Bromeliaceae	Ananas	Ananas comosus	Yes	No	No	1800	Central America	Various	Common fruit tree
6	Watermelon	Cucurbitaceae	Citrullus	Citrullus lanatus	Yes	No	No	1800	North Africa	Various	Common fruit tree
7	Cantaloupe	Cucurbitaceae	Cucurbit	Cucurbit melon	Yes	No	No	1800	North Africa	Various	Common fruit tree
8	Strawberry	Rubiaceae	Fragaria	Fragaria vesca	Yes	No	No	1800	Europe	Various	Common fruit tree
9	Raspberry	Rubiaceae	Rubus	Rubus idaeus	Yes	No	No	1800	Europe	Various	Common fruit tree
10	Blackberry	Rubiaceae	Rubus	Rubus fruticosus	Yes	No	No	1800	Europe	Various	Common fruit tree
11	Blueberry	Ericaceae	Vaccinium	Vaccinium corymbosum	Yes	No	No	1800	North America	Various	Common fruit tree
12	Cranberry	Ericaceae	Vaccinium	Vaccinium oxycoccos	Yes	No	No	1800	North America	Various	Common fruit tree
13	Gooseberry	Grossulariaceae	Grossularia	Grossularia reclinata	Yes	No	No	1800	Europe	Various	Common fruit tree
14	currant	Grossulariaceae	Grossularia	Grossularia domestica	Yes	No	No	1800	Europe	Various	Common fruit tree
15	Elderberry	Sambucaceae	Sambucus	Sambucus racemosa	Yes	No	No	1800	Europe	Various	Common fruit tree
16	Elderflower	Sambucaceae	Sambucus	Sambucus racemosa	Yes	No	No	1800	Europe	Various	Common fruit tree
17	Elderberry	Sambucaceae	Sambucus	Sambucus racemosa	Yes	No	No	1800	Europe	Various	Common fruit tree
18	Elderberry	Sambucaceae	Sambucus	Sambucus racemosa	Yes	No	No	1800	Europe	Various	Common fruit tree
19	Elderberry	Sambucaceae	Sambucus	Sambucus racemosa	Yes	No	No	1800	Europe	Various	Common fruit tree
20	Elderberry	Sambucaceae	Sambucus	Sambucus racemosa	Yes	No	No	1800	Europe	Various	Common fruit tree

TABLE X.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the Year 1936, in the RURAL Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO THE DISTRICTS AT SUBJOINED AGES.										DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO EACH DISTRICT (AT ALL AGES).									
	All ages.	1-2 year.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and up- wards.	Beverly.	Bridlington	Derwent.	Driffield.	Holderness.	Howden.	Norton.	Pocklington.		
All Causes	1114	69	14	14	23	42	69	233	258	392	154	86	146	129	187	150	104	158		
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
4. Whooping Cough	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria	7	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	8	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	1
6. Influenza	22	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	4	...	...	1	2	10	4	2	2	1
7. Encephalitis lethargica	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	34	...	...	2	...	9	6	15	2	...	...	4	1	5	1	9	6	3
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	16	...	4	2	1	...	3	5	1	...	...	3	2	...	1	1	1	3
11. Syphilis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...
13. Cancer, malignant disease	134	...	...	...	...	2	5	53	42	32	23	12	17	11	16	18	20	17
14. Diabetes	24	...	...	...	...	3	3	8	5	5	3	1	4	1	5	1	3	6
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	73	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	22	36	9	6	10	7	8	14	5	14
16. Heart Disease	282	...	...	...	1	2	6	50	95	128	41	15	35	31	62	39	26	33
17. Aneurysm	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18. Other circulatory diseases	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	29	58	15	11	5	18	11	19	5	10
19. Bronchitis	36	4	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	20	5	...	5	5	4	5	3	9
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	47	5	1	2	3	6	11	5	7	7	8	5	6	5	9	5	4	5		
21. Other respiratory diseases	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
22. Peptic Ulcer	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
24. Appendicitis	11	...	...	1	4	1	1	3	...	1	5	...	3	2	...	1	...	...
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
26. Other diseases of Liver, &c.	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
27. Other digestive diseases	22	1	1	1	...	2	1	6	1	9	1	4	3	3	7	3	1	4		
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	33	...	...	...	1	1	5	7	7	12	6	3	3	3	3	6	6	3
29. Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other puerperal causes	6	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	44	43	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	9	4	7	5	3	6
32. Senility	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	40	6	1	9	9	8	2	2	5
33. Suicide	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	1
34. Other violence	35	2	2	2	1	5	7	3	4	9	6	1	5	4	6	7	2	4		
35. Other defined diseases	95	7	4	2	4	7	7	27	18	19	6	12	14	9	15	11	10	18		
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	1114	69	14	14	23	42	69	233	258	392	154	86	146	129	187	150	104	158		

